MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

HECTOR BERLIOZ - THE DAMNATION OF FAUST.

Dr. Damrosch accomplished last night an undertaking of extraordinary distinction. He produced for the first time in America "The Damnation of the first time in America" if not the "The Damnation of Faust" ought to be judged by "The Damnation of Faust" ought to be judged by the Damnation of Faust ought to be judged by the Damnation oug Faust," one of the most characteristic, if not the most colossal, of the greater works of Hector Berlioz; and the performance was witnessed with the liveliest interest and with many manifestations of delight, by an audience which filled Steinway Hali to overflowing.

If we were asked to name the two musicians who since Beethoven have most powerfully influenced the tendencies of their art, we should answer, without hesitation, Richard Wagner and Hector Berlioz. The powers of Berlioz were at their maturity when the genius of Wagner began to expand, and it can hardly be doubted that the German composer learned a great deal from the innovations of his predecessors. It would be a great mistake, how ever, to suppose that Wagner was the consequence of Berlioz. We should have had "Taoubäuser" "Tristan" just the same if the earlier reformer had never lived. The use which Wagner has made of the orchestral devices of Berlioz is only that which all composers must make of the discoveries and inventions of other masters. These two great musicians disliked each other and denonneed each other's work; although in certain aspects of their art they may be said to have moved with parallel and simultaneous steps toward the same goal. Berlioz felt himself insulted when people classed him with partisans of the Music of the Future; and Wagner wrote of Berlioz: "He is separated by the whole breadth of the heavens from his Parisian colleagues, for he does not make his music for money; but he cannot write for pure art, either; the whole sense of beauty escapes him. He stands, in his peculiar line, in an entirely isolated position; on his side he has only a troop of idelators, who, themselves mediocre and without the slightest judgment, welcome in him the creator of a brand-new musical system, and entirely turn his head; and all others avoid him as a madman."

The truth is that both were wrought upon by exterior intellectual forces which threw the world of art, fifty years ago, into a violent ferment, and it is a curious fact that both received their earliest directing impulse from Shakespeare. It was an era of revolt in politics, in poetry, in music, in the drama. On the Paris stage, Victor Huge, by his Hernani," Alexandre Dumas by his "Henri III. led the warfare of the romantic school against the classical drama of periwigs and red heels; and the triumph of the young poets of nature and passion over the formalists was celebrated amidst the wildest excitement. A frantic admiration for Shakespeare suddenly raged on the Boulevard de-Italiens, where the cognoscenti discussed " Sir Foll Staf." and " ce ravissant 'Amlet" with zeal worthy of a better understanding. Germany felt the same disturbance. Wagner was only a lad at the time (1828-'30); but Shakespeare made so strong an im pression upon him that he studied English in order to read the original, and then immediately wrote a tremendous tragedy compounded of "Lear" and " Hamlet," and ghosts and gore. Forty-two of the dramatis personæ having been killed, there were not enough left to finish the play, and several of the characters had to come back from the grave to help in the denouement. The tragedy was mere boyish nonsense, but the feeling that inspired it was the first real awakening of Wagner's ambition. Two or three years later he wrote an opera on the subject of "Measure for Measure," which reached the honor of one unsuccessful performance.

Berlioz was ten years older than Wagner. He was twenty-five when he first saw "Hamlet" represented by an English company in Paris. He fell in love with Ophelia (Miss Henrietta Smithson, whom he married five years afterward), and he adored the "Shakespeare, coming upon me thus suddeply, struck me as with a thunderbolt. His lightning opened the heaven of art to me with a sublime crash and lighted up its furthest depths. I recog nized true dramatic grandeur, beauty and truth. saw, I understood, I telt, that I was alive and must arise and walk." He says that he was so terrified by his own emotions that he vowed never to go near Shakespeare again; but he could not keep his vow. The next night be saw "Romeo and Juliet." At the end of the third act he could bardly breathe; he felt as if an iron hand was squeezing his heart; h exclaimed, "Ah, I am lost!" and he believed that he really was. After that the very thought of exposing himself to such exquisite anguish made bim tremble. This passionate admiration for Shakespeare was not a passing excitement; it lasted through his life, and inspired his best work. elia survived her charms; Berlioz was unhappy with her, parted from her, and found con solation elsewhere; but in his last years, after a stormy and wretched career of disappointments and drudgery, half frantic with contempt and hatred for the imbeculity and dishonesty of men filled with bitter memories, hopeless of this life and of the next, longing for death and cursing God, he cried out, "Shakespeare! Shakespeare! thou alone art the artist's God. Fold us to thy bosom, father. De profundis ad te clamavi !" The paroxysmal volnmes of Mémoires in which he exhibited his sufferings would be the most painful of autobiographies If we could feel sure that they were strictly true But there was undoubtedly something theatrical in his cynicism and his despair, as well as in his transports of Shakespearean enthusiasm. We cannot read the story of his life without thinking of the maxim which he adopted in music, that "every thing ought to be sacrificed for the sake of effect." Rightly understood, this is a sound principle; but

the trouble with Berlioz was an inability to judge

what sort of effects were desirable. There is no

rule for distinguishing between the romantic and

the grotesque, the imposing and the horrible; every-

thing must be left to the instinct of the composer: and the power of discrimination is just what Ber lioz lacks. It is the commonest defect of the intense school-particularly in France-and Berlioz shares it with a great poet whom he strongly resembleswe mean Victor Hugo. His strength was in brilliant and impressive illustration rather than in original creative power; and hence the value of his work depended a great deal more upon chance in the selection of his theme than upon the course of his intellectual development. His genius reached its full flower in the "Romeo and Juliet" dramatic symphony, with solos and chorus. He lived thirtythree years after that, but he never did anything else so purely poetical; probably because he never had the luck to choose another text so free from opportunities for extravagance. He wrote many works on a larger scale and on loftier subjects; but he always acknowledged that "Romeo and Juliet" was his greatest; and musicians generally are of the same opinion. All his best productions are "programme music" in the most exact sense of that term. Liszt, in his Symphonic Poems, is content with selecting a poetical text as the originating impulse of his theme; the development of the subject proceeds by purely musical, not pictorial, methods, and written words are not necessary for its enjoyment. Berlioz, on the contrary, chose to illustrate a complete story: his orchestra is both descriptive and imitative; it is to take the place of dramatic action and articulate words; it presents a series of strongly contrasted pictures, astonishingly vivid when we are told what they are, but unintelligible without such an explanation. Wagner, who detests programme music, complains that in the best and most inspired works of this class he often loses the musical thread, and finds it impossible to pick it up again ; and he adds-rather unjustly, we think-" This occurred to me only lately with the Love Scene of our friend Berliez's 'Romeo and Juliet' symphony, wonderfully moving as that scene is in its chief motives. The rapture with which the development of the principal theme had inspired me evaporated, and was sobered down in ourse of the movement to the verge of undeni able discomfort. I felt at once that the musical thread (i. e., the consistently perceptible change of certain themes) being lost, I had to cling to scenic motives which were neither present to my mind no noted down in the programme. These motives undoubtedly existed in Shakespeare's celebrated baloony scene; but the tenacity with which they were followed, according to the disposition of the dramatist, was exactly the great fault of the composer."

Berlios had very little comprehension of Goethe,

'dramatic legend" out of fragments of "Fanst," he showed his lack of sympathy with the original not only by his deviations from the poem but by his selections from it. This, however, is not a grave its intrinsic qualities, without reference to the poet's ideal. We must take it as a series of splendid scenes, chosen for their picturesque effects and strong contrasts, rather than with any consistent dramatic purpose. They are joined together with such extraordinary art that every number seems to flow naturally and easily into the next, and yet the separate movements,-the reveries and aspirations of Faust, the rustic song and dance, the gorgeous march, the Easter Hymn, the bacchanalian revels, with the burlesque fugue, the wonderful slumber song, the ballad and plaint of Margaret, the fairy music, the superb love duet, the ride to bell, the chorus of angels, are wholly independent. Indeed, so far was the composer from aiming at the development of a clear poetic idea that be boldly carried Faue tuto Hungary for the sake of introducing his arrangement of the Hungarian Rakoczy March, because it had proved very "effective" in the concert-room; and not content with using it once he employed the same theme again, somewhat disguised, in an incantation scene where it has no dramatic reason. In this passage, where Mephistopheles calls up the will o' the wisps to "charm the maid with baneful lights," Berlioz caused the devil to sing in Hungarian-a direction which was not observed last night. Little as the Rakoezy theme has to do with "Fanst," the effect, both of the March and of the infernal Minuet, is unquestionably good in this glowing series of tone-pictures. We cannot say the same of the Song of the Rat and the Song of the Flea, with their grotesque imitations by the orchestra; nor for the horrors of the final pan demonium. These numbers illustrate the besetting sin of Berlioz, which was bad taste. Like certain passages of the "Fantastic Symphony," they recall that dreadful chapter of his autobiography, which describes the burial of the second wife. He was miserable and unfaithful in both his marriages; and when he tells of the removal of the body of the first unhappy woman to the side of the second, he take us into the charnel-house with him, and tears open the coffin, and compels us to look on while the fair Ophelia is carried away in pieces,-not forgeting meanwhile to observe the agony of M. Berlioz,

who is truly a person of sensibility.

But whatever may be the faults of his method of

framatic composition - the tempestuous passion which left him only broken moments of repose, the endency to exaggeration which hurried him far seyond the proper boundaries of romance-nobody an deny to Berliez an immense force and grandeur, of which "The Dampation of Faust" furnishes an impressive example. Heine compared Berliez to": olossal nightingale." His music reminded the poet gigantic forms of extinct antediluvian animals, abulous empires filled with fabulous sins, the langing gardens of Babylon, the stupendons temples of Ninevel. Mystery, magnificence, and awful magnitude are here; and we recognize all the characteristics which Berlioz himself called the domi nant qualities of his music-passionate expression internal fire, rhythmic animation and unexpected changes. His melodies are not fluent and spontaneous, but they are full of intense meaning; his rhythms are startling and irresistable; has skill in the indication of fine shades of expression is exqui sile. His surprising and delicious combinations of instruments of different qualities show a keen sense for the color of tones analogous to the delicate ear which certain poets possess for fascinat ing rhymes and the musical colloca of words. This gift distinguishes his treatment of the voice as well as of the orchestra; and some of the happiest effects in the chornses of " Faust" are attributable far less to the melodi design than to the composer's rare knowledge of what he calls "vocal instrumentation." In the technical management of the orchestra he surpasses all other composers except Wagner. His instinct in selecting for each phrase the exact instrument that best suits it is infallible. Witness the beautiful picture of the waking morning in the introduction, painted in delicate neutral tints; witness the brutal "Amen" fugue of the half-drunken students, where the composer avoids every instrument that gives a clear tone, and uses the heavy utterances of the viola, bassoon, tuba, and double bass; witness the dainty devices of the Dance of Sylphs dying away until the pianissimo ends with the softest of notes on the kettledrum-a delicious little touch which nobody else perhaps would have thought of, yet now nothing else seems possible in that place; witness above all the wonecond song, in which the English born takes the ending part, and the orchestra seems to be the echo of sorrowful voices. Berlioz divides and groups instruments in the most ingenious ways; he muitilies the parts which separate and interlace in haronies of ravishing beauty; he combines different rhythms-harmonizes them, so to speak-with astonishing boldness. In a word, his melody, rhythm, harmony, instrumentation, all are rich, aried, ingenious, poetical. Alas! that a musician so nighty gifted should not have known how to avoid excess, and in the pursuit of an imaginary freedom and picturesqueness should so often, as Wagner complained, have allowed the sense of beauty to escape.

With regard to the performance last night-the fulness and force of the chorus, the animal the four solo singers-we have only to repeat the praise which we gave after the rehearsals. Mr. Jordan, who took the very trying rôle of Faust, has just left a sick-bed, and his voice was not so clear as at the private rehearsal on Wednesday, but he deserves a warm acknowledgment for the intelligence and spirit of his interpretation. He was especially good in the duo and true of Part Third; and here, too, Miss Sherwin's pure and sympathetic voice was heard to particular advantage. The lady was also for-tunate in her best song, "My Heart is Heavy," into which she threw a great deal of true feeling, and her singing was always in excellent taste. Mr. Remmertz was in the best of voice and spirits; and Mr. Bourne gave his Rat Song and his short solo in the epilogue public, especially that large portion of it which tried in vam to buy tickets last night, will be glad to know that the work is to be repeated on Wednes-

Last week in the local theatres was not eventful. Nothing of much moment occurred At Haveriy's Theatre Mr. John A. Stevens—who is an earnest and energetic performer, of the "sensation school-came forth in a melodrama entitled "Unknown," and represented the pitrable condition and wild proceedings of a person who has been made insane by a bullet-wound. This spectacle drew tears At Chickering Hall the readers and lecturers have broken out with violent industry. Mr. Roberts read and recited on Monday; Mr. Vandenhoff interpreted Dickens on Thursday; and the Rev. Mr. Maynard, F. R. H. S., discourse Saturday, about the Cathedrals of England The proposed reproduction of Mr. Gilbert's play of Charity," at the Wednesday matinée at Daly's Theatre, was not effected, but this revival will be necomplished on Wednesday next.....The god of bounds, old Terminus, has put his little injunction on "The Wedding March," which, last night, was acted for the last time at the Park Theatre. " Engaged" will be presented this week At other theatres no change has been made, nor is any noveity close at hand Mr. Mackaye is known to have selected a successor for his drama of " Hazel Kirke," at the Madison Square Theatre, but it will not be hurried forward. The beautiful new lobby of this theatre will soon be ready. The front, already handsome, is to be much improved.....Mr. Bouci-cault will continue to act at Wallack's Theatre, in "The Shaughrana." He is quite restored to health, and is acting vigorously and well "The False Friend" is still current, and prosperously so, we believe, at the Union Square Theatre. The author, Mr. Edgar Fawcett, has published a long letter, in-

timating that he thinks very well of his own work,

and when he undertook to make a librette for his and all the more since the doctors of criticism disa- SUICIDE OF A YOUNG BANKER gree with each other, with themselves, with the public, and with the saplent Mr. Palmer, in opinior about it. Mr. Fawcett is a young author, and there has been a general desire to consider his sensitive feelings and treat him kindly. He is unwise to mistake benevolence for inconsistency. He would make the worst of all mistakes in becoming the man with a grievance. That personage neither gods nor men nor newspaper columns can endure. Mr. A. M. Palmer, it appears, has but one test of the merits of a play, and this he consolingly indicated o Mr. Fawcett. It is -the Box Office. Who was it that strode through Valley Forge-according to the Virginian oracer-in Washington's darkest days, hoarsely clamoring "Beef! Beef! Beef"! The Box Office standard, undoubtedly, has its uses. Nevertheless-it is one thing to manage money, and another thing to manage an intellectual art The Spanish Students, whose musical entertainment is charming, and the Pantomime of Hampty Dumpty. which is mirthful and amusing, remain at Booth's Theatre, where a Concert will occur to-night.Mr. Stevens will remain this week at Haverly's

Theatre..... The continuance of "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "The Penzance" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "The Royal Middy" at Daly's Theatre, and the Rice Surprise Party at the Standard Theatre is to be recorded.... The San Francisco Mustrels steadily furnish their characteristic entertainment, and the study of the wonders of the great deep—and likewise of Mr. Sickniey's great leap—may advantaceously be pursued at the Aquarium... Mr. Levy winds the mellow born—it is a cornet—at the Concert Hail of Foster & Bial.... It is likely that Mr. Wallack will reappear at his theatre at the close of Mr. Bousicault's present engagement.

THEATEICAL MISCELLANY.

"An Atabian Night" will be presented at Havere's Theatre in Brooklyn to morrow evening, suc about to be married The Boston Ideal Pinafore Company will appear at Niblo's Theatre on March 1st "The Galley Slave " will be produced at the Boston Thearre on February 23.... Moss May Davenport took a benefit at the Boston Museum necessful in Boston, at the Gaiety Theatre Adelaide Neilson, Mary Anderson, and little Lotta are acting, simultaneously, in Boston "Love " will be revived at the Boston Theatre to-morrow

evening-Mary Anderson acting The Countess..... Mr. Vandenhoff began on February 12 a series of six at St. James's Hall. A large number of favorite actors and musicians took part in the proceedings. Mr. Burkess, who is a scholar in literature, a man of taste, a princely host, and the judicious conductor of one of the most strongly established of the amost ment institutions in London, enjoys a great popularity there, and in the theatrical world is held in affectionate esteem; so that any demonstration for his benefit is sure to be brilliant. On the occasion named the tragesty reheatsal from "The Critic" was acted, with Charles Harcourt, Horace Wigan, Walter Joyce, Edward Terry, Miss E. Farren, Miss F. Duncan, Miss Stanley, Miss S. Turner, G. W. Anson, J. G. Taylor, J. Maclean, E. J. George, R. Cox, M. J. Hill, Robert Soutar, Harry Pavic, and Arthur Williams in the cast; and this passed J. Fernandez, Miss Marie do Grey, and Miss Constance Loseby. This must have been one of the most hearty and thoroughly enjoyable incidents of the present theatrical season in London.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Miss Thursby was to sing in Cincinnati last

Camilla Urso has been giving concerts in Me bourne with brilliant success. Henri Ketten is likely to remain in Califor-

ia for some time, giving recitals. There is talk of Mr. Maurice Strakosch

oing to San Francisco with his company,

Mr. Harrison Millard has his annual concert at Chickering Hall next Wednesday evening. It is rumoured that an English Opera Com-

pany will give Suppé's "Boccaccio" in Philadelphia Mr. Mapleson's Spring season of opera in his city will open on Monday, March 1. He will be in

Philadelphia next week. Mr. G. W. Morgan and his daughter, Miss Mand Morgan, will begin a series of five organ and harp matiness at Chickering Hall next Wednesday.

A concert will be given at the Brooklyn Tabernacie on the evening on Washington's Birthday, Pervary 22. Miss Gerirode Franklin, Biguor Rosasti and Mr. Remmeriz are to sing. The following programme of the New-York

Pailharmonic Concept on Saturday next differs considerably from the selections to be performed in Brooklyn:

Symphon No. 4. Besthoven
Plans force concerto No. 1 Chopin
Mr. Joseffy.
Introduction and Phusic, "Tristan und Isoide, "Wagner
Hungarian Fantasis.
Mr. Joseffy. Stavonic Sthapsody

o doubt whatever of Mr. Joseffy's being able to julii no doubt whatever of an Joseph School of the concert of next week will be the fourth of the season. The principal features of the fifth and sixth concerts were announced in this paper Friday.

A NEW AND STRIKING PLAY. A THUE STORY ON THE STAGE.

A TRUE STORY ON THE STAGE.

From a Paris Dispatch to The London Times.

The first representation of "Le Nabab," a comedy in five acts, shaped from M. Alphonas Dandet's novel of the same name, by M. Pierre E z ar, was given this evening at the Vandennie. The nevel has been one of the greatest successes of late years and I do not think I am wrong in predicting considerable success also to its dramatic adaptation. The play M. Pierre Ezear has produced, with the cooperation of M. Alphonas Danuet and M. Gondinet, is exceptionally original, stirring and powerful, and deeply impresses the speciator as a truthful picture. The hero's name is Gensoulin, but the Nabab in real life bare another one, knows to everybody. His bistory, slightly embel ished by the author's linaufmation, is a page of contemporary history, and one need not be very eld to have seen the living prototype of the unfortunate Nabab of the Vandeville.

The piece is entirely a series of pictures of the exist

living prototype of the unito tunate Nabab of the Vaudeville.

The piece is entirely a series of pictures of the existence of a man who, becoming rapidly rich, fell a prey to all the adventurers that swarm in Paris, to interested flatterers, to the women who pass their lives in squeezing money from the folly of some and the vice of others. The Nabab got rich in Tamis, says the piece—in reality it was in Exppi—and be came to Paris with the ambition of cutting a figure here. His house became the rendezvous of every fortune-hunter; he was led into expecting the patronage of the Due de Mora—that'is, of the Due de Morny; he became a candidate for the Chamber, was elected, and was uneasted, causing a sensation and even scandal. He was accused of having formerly piled an unavoidable trade, a crime was made out of the money, recklessly engaged in suspicious concerns, and his star, which had never shown in a very respectable light, sundenly grew dim, and disappeared laurentably from the horizon. The piece, in its five tableaus, exhibits the hopes, the rise, and the horrible fall of the Nabab. It deserves to be seen, for it is taken from life, and imagination has only intervened to fit if or the stage.

All, at least very nearly all, that passes in the Nabab has happened. The original of that personage was fleeced, desplaed, caliunniated and branded. It is true that the real Gensoulle chastized a journalist who wrote infamors articles against his benefactor, as in the play; high influences finds him a Deputy, and low intrigues quashed his election. It is this groundwork of fact which makes the comedy existing, but it differs in one point from the novel. In the latter the Due de Mora is brought on the scene; but in the play, though constantly concerted, he does not appear. His name serves as a passport to all woo make capital out of him, but he disappears in the penultimate scene, which is a very striking one. This is the antechamber of the apartment in which the President of the Corps Législatif is dying. Propie come and

LEWIS KING'S DEATH AT JAMAICA FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM AT THE HOMESTEAD

NO CAUSE FOR HIS ACT EXCEPT ILL HEALTH. The quiet village of Jamaica, in Queens County, Long Island, was the scene on Friday evening of the suicide of Lewis King, a young banker of this city, and a grandson of the late Governor John A. King. Young King was the junior partner of the firm of Myers, Rutherford & Co., of Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange place. After sending a felegram to the office on Frida; morning, and telling his mother that he was going to spend the afternoon with his aunt at Jamaies and would return by a late train, he bade her good-bye and Fifth-ave and Ninth-st.

Ho reached Jamaica at 2 p. m., and dined with his

aunt. Miss Cornella King, about 5 o'clock. He then said that he would go out for a walk, but did not take his overcoat. Alarmed by the length of his absence his annt, after more than an hour had clapsed, sent a servant in search of him. His body was found dead in a sitting posture in the barn on the premises, about three hundred yards from the house. A Smith & Wessor revolver, with a callure of \$1100 inch, was in his right hand, and examination showed that the muzzle had been placed in the mouth when it was fired. Blood had flowed from his mouth and ears. The hired man, ance, and it was carried into the house of Dr. Barker, who found that that the bullet had entered the brain, causing instant death. The remains were viewed by the testimony of Dr. Barker and Patrick Brennan yes terday morning, the jury rendered a verdict of death by his own hand white laboring under temporary aberrat'on of mind.

Lewis King was about thirty-two years old. He was born in this city, and received his education here. He was not a college graduate, but his taste inclined to business, and while still young he entered the office of ceeding "Fairfax".....The success of Adn Caven-dish last week, at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, was so emphatic that Colonel Sinn was prompted to offer ber a choice of dates for next season.....It has been the last year went much into society. Ill health recently has unfitted him for social festivities, but no longer than two weeks ago he led the German at a Dr. Fusher called on Dr. William A. Hammond for concultation, and Dr. Hammond prescribed for him. He
underswent treatment for nervous disorder, which it is
believed arose from bodily iti-health. Last Summer
Ar. King spent a few weeks in Europe for the benefit of
his health. His partner, Mr. M. ers, said last evening;
when he came back I saw he was much improved. I Mr. Vandenbeff began on February 12 a series of six entertainments at Chiekering Hall. Mr. Sidney Woollett will begin a series of six entertainments there on Marc's 1..... Mr. Frederick Burgess, of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels, was the recipient of a splendid benefit on January 27, in Landon, at St. James's Hall. A large number of favorice actors and inusidants took part in the proceedings.

and Arthur Williams in the cast; and this passed off with delightful effect. Among the other artists who appeared are mentioned Joha Ryder, Thomas Swinbourae, Lionel Brough, George Honey—who saug "In My Château of Ponnerul."—M. Marius, J. Fernandez, Miss Marie de Grey, and Miss Congress of Governor in 1816, and was voted for by the Federal mark. He deel at James King.

party. He died at Janudea.

The funeral of Lewis King will take place to-morrow at the Euseropat church in Januates, which is only a snort distance from the King residence, and the boris will be in the charchyard, where his uncestors are burled. Mr. King was unmarried.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1 a.m .- The barons er has risen on the Atlantic Coast, with slightly coide and partir cloudy weather, clearing in New-England and rain in the South Atlantic Coast, Cold, clear weather continues in the Gulf States, Teancesee and the Ohio Valley, with increased pressure and south to west winds. The temperature has risen in the Northwest and Upper Lake region, with south to west winds, less pressure, and generally ele it weather. Cloudy weather continues in the Lower Lake region, with increased pressure, and account of the continues in the Lower Lake region, with increased pressure.

In the Middle States, slight fall in temperature, partly cloudy weather, northeast winds, shifting to south and west, and rising followed by falling birometer. For New England, coider and partly cloudy weather, ecasterly to southerly winds, and rising lollowed by falling barometer. Cautionary Signats.

Cantionary off-store signals continue from Kitty hawk to Cape Henry.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. HOURS: Morning. Night. The diagram shows the parameter at respicace in this city are bridged.

The diagram shows the marginet as various as this city or testing theses. The perpendicular lime either divisions of time are the semanticular lime either the perpendicular lime either the control of time in the semanticular by the mercury marge time issue. This breaken or docted line representative variables in temperature, as indicated by the thermometer at Modust's Phaemacy, its presentage, as indicated by the thermometer at Modust's Phaemacy, its presentage,

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Feb. 15. 1 a. m .- The barometer se rapidly after 5 a. m. yesterday. Cloudy weather. with light rain, was followed early in the day by with fight fain, was bolowed early in the day of clearing and fair weather. The temperature ranged between 360 and 480, the average (42%) being 23% higher time on the same day last year, and 8% lower than on Friday.

Clear or fair weather, with slightly lower temperatures may be expected to-day in this city and vicinity.

CENTRAL PARK OBSERVATIONS. Abstract of Meteorological Report for the week ended at 1 p.m. February 14, 1880.

| RAROMETER | General 14, 1880. | Dustrees | Mean | Dustrees | THEMSOMETER | Dustrees | Max at 10 a. m. Feb. 18, 38, 88 | Max at 5 p. m. Feb. 13 | S8 0 | Mm. at 1 a. m. Feb. 10 | S. 0 | Range | 1 | 10 | Hange | 50,0 | S8 | Max at 2 p. m. Feb. 10 | S. 0 | Range | 1 | 10 | Hange | 50,0 | S8 | Mm. Max | Mm. Amount of wate

PREPARE FOR A COLD SNAP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In order to point a meteorological

moral of more or less force, permit me to call attention to a rather novel subject, the weather, and especially to the prolonged and somewhat irregular period which has covered the past months of December and January, and is likely to characterize a part of the present current

A period noted for somewhat similar eccentricities and unsensonableness occurred, as many of your readers will remember, during the Winter of 1871-'72, and it is with the view to guard against a repetition of some of the effects of that time, possibly, that I refer to it now. The resources of our meteorological machinery and the astuteness of our weather-wise prophets often fall to account for some very conspicuous phenomens, as, for instance, the relation of the recent prevalence of mild weather over considerable portions of this country, especially along the sea coast, to the equally unusually severe weather in Europe, as willie a the snow and ice n England and France, the freezing of the lakes in Switzerland, etc.

Whether or no some of Nature's machinery gets out

of adjustment and is put into repair too quickly to en able our meteorologists to discover the cause, it is cor-tain that at intervals the laws which suce men as Humoldt, Arago and others have had reasonable justification in formulating with regard to certain geographica areas fail to exert their proper influence at times; and if they in turn can be in a measure anticipated, really a great deal of damage and discomfort may be avoided.

ing of the weather was approximately between 54° and 55° Fahr., the minimum between 2° and 3°, showing a range of over 50°, which indicated a great deal of vari

ableness.

For the some month in 1879 the maximum was 58°, minimum 11°, and the range about 47°.

In January, 1872, the maximum was 48°, the minimum 5°, and the range 43°.

For January, 1880, the maximum was about 61° or 62°, the minimum about 15°, and the range about 43°.

In Fouriery, 1872, the maximum was about 58°, the minimum about 9°, and the range about 48°.

In March of same year the maximum, thermometer, was about 62°.

infinitum about 92, and the range about 482.

In March of same year the maximum, thermometer, was about 622.

On the 4th day of March, the highest record of the thermometer was nearly 382, and during that might a most remarkable change took cince, and on the next day the mercury dropped to 22 below zero, and for several days, it will be remembered, very severe weather prevailed. During the intervals of fine mild weather which had prevailed during January and February vegetation was awakened and a great variety of shrubs, which ordinarily resume activity after the middle of March, sprouted, and in some instances blossomed, the grass began to grow, and many evergreens made new wood. Naturally, there was no snow to throw its protecting blanket over the surface of the ground and to afford that preservation to the roots of both evergreen and decidenous material for which purpose a wise Providence ordained it, and consequently an animpeded frost set in and rapidly entered the earth to a depth unprecedentedly attained except at very rare intervals, and as a consequence the destruction of value-ble shrubs and plants of all kinds was very general and very great.

Now, if observation goes for anything, it would indicate that there is not only a possibility but a likelihood of some very sharp periods of cold within the next that it of only a sharp was and consequently the experience of the Spring of 1872 may be repeated.

All through a large area, likely to be seriously

cheated.

All through a large area, likely to be seriously affected by this state of things, there are many places, set as the parks, cemeterics and private grounds, their contain many valuable and choice specimens of vergreen and deciduous plants, which may be, with are and proper precaution, protected at small cost undants the more serious injury likely to follow. Yours roly.

JOHN Y. CLIYER. Brooklyn, Feb.10, 1880.

TWO TRUANTS CAPTURED.

Branchville, N. J., Feb. 14.-Two boys, iving their names as Withe Hatfield and Freddie Catter, thirteen and twelve years old respectively, were found stowed away in a grain car here the morning. They stated that they resuded in New York and that they ran away from home to seek their fortune as farmers. They will be sent home.

The Michigan State Board of Health called the Samiary Convention on January 8 at Detroit. Their committees of medical and accentible gentlemen were experts. Their discussions embraced light, ventilation, heat and moisture in the air. On the latter point the committee roport: "We have carefully examined the "Air Moistener" of I. W. Farmenter, and having considered the evis of which this is a proposed remedy, in dry and overheated air in rooms, especially those occupied by students, etc., and find that this instrument prosents the maximum of evaporating surface combined with minimum of cuoic contents. We adont its utility approve its design, and recommend us uso."

"Having said strong works about the air-moistener invented by I. W. Parmenter, No. 15 Murray-st, we now repeat we are assured of its groat benefit, and have high medical testimony of its special value and utility. Hospitals, as also reliable citizens using it, affirm all that has been said in its favor. It moistens the air, clears it of the dust particles, and neutralizes the gas and sulphur odors from the heater. It is conducive to the health of the family, and very helpful in apartments of the sick. It so purifies the air that convalescence is induced."—[Methodist. The Michigan State Board of Health called

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS SMASHED.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14 .- A collision occurred on be Canada Southern Radroad, near Tilsonburg, yester none of the train-men were injured. So complete was

A SUSSEX GOLIATH.—In a country village near Brighton, during a lesson on the life of King David, a class of cirls was asked, "Woo killed the giant?" whereupon a bonnie Sussax maiden promptly replied, "Jack."

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORRIGH PORTS. LONDON. Feb 14 -- Str Amerique, from New-York for Have was signalled off the Lizard at 7:40 p m to-day.

Thursday, February 19,

A COATING OF BUAL DIAMONDS a nours crystal surface. These are HUMPHERYS'S PARISIA Diamonts, and are for sale only at Humphreys's jewelry store 819 Broadway, corner of 12th at., New York, Their instructs perpetual, "The Circlet of Gens" describes them. Mulled

free. He has no agents. MARRIED.

EDWARDS—DICKENSON—A: Northampton, Mass, on February 12, 1880 at the First Churer of Christ, by the Rey William Leavill, Frankin, son of Conneller Edwards, and Anna Marshail, dauguter of George Dickenson, formerly of ROOKEN, N. T.

INONERISON-BROWN-On Friday, February 13, at the
Madison Square Producterian Church, by the Rev. Chariot
Culibert Hall, Mr. Issae Henderson, jr., to Miss Mariot
Temple Rrown, orth of New York

all notices of Marriages must be interest with full

DIED. BARRIDGE—At Bloomfield, N. J., February 12, Mrs. Nancy Babbidge, willow of the late John L. Babbidge, of calem, Mass, in the 92d year of her ago. Frienus of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funers on Tuesday, Feormay 17, at 2 p.m. at the resi-dence of her dangaser, Mrs. Warron G. Bayner. BACKUS-At Detroit, Mich., on the 10th inst., Mary L. rel-let of Colonel Electus Backus, U. S. A., and daughter of General Hugh Brady, agai 71 years. BLAUVELT-On Friday morning, Martin E. Blauvelt, aged 38 years. Prinerm secrices this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his fate residence, No. 13 West 134th-st., between 5th and 6th aves. (Metropoittan Elevated Railway Station at 135th-st.) Interment at Evergreen Cometery, N. J., on Monday.

COHN-At Hamburg, Germany, February 13, 1880, in bu-Tist year, David L. Cohn, senior partner of the firm of Cohn Lazarus & Co., of this city. DIMMICK - M Honesdale, Penn., on Saturday, February 14 Mrs. Lucretta B, widow of the late Hon. Samuel & Dun Mins. Indictin R., whose of the late from Salmer E. Dim mick.
Funeral services will be held in Honestale at her late resi dence, on Thoulas, February 17, at 5:30 o'dock p. m. Friends from New York destring to be present at the funera will take the 9a. m. train out the Eric Rathread.

GALLATIN—In London, February 12, Albert L. Gallatin.
HEELAND—On Saturday, February 14, Hannah, which of George Freignd, in the Selfs was of her as

George Ireland, in the Seth year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to aitend the funeral at her late residence, 57 Lexington-ave., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

next, at To'clock.

LORD—Ou Saturday, 14th inst., at his residence, Montclair,
N.J., George W. Lord, age: 50 years.

Notice of interns hereafter.

McVickA R—On Saturday morning, February 14, Catharine
gucknor McVickar.

Redunya and Invest. Suckhar McVickar.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function at St. Mark's Church. 2d ave. and 10th-st. on Monday, the 16th, at the dock p. m.

OGDEN—At his residence, adminutes, near Chicago, on Priday the 3th inst., at 12 o'clock, Mahlon Dickinson Ogden, of pneumonia, at the 66th year of his age.

PELL—On Friday morning, February 13, Robert Livingsto

Pell.—Oh Frank motion, rectainly are respectfully invited to attend the functal at Trinlity Chapel Mithel, on Monday morning, February 19, at 100 clock, without further invitation. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

PHICE—At Lode, Ill., February 12, at the residence of his pursuate, william II. Frice, in the Mist year of his age, brother of George A. Frice, of Brooklyn.

Functual service at Congregational Church. Binghamton, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3 p. m. Sunday, 15th inst., 35.5 p. m. SNETHEN—On Friday, the 6th inst., of chronic rhenmatism at Chicago, on his return from the fiot Springs of Arkansas Nicholas C. Snethen, of New-Orleans, to the 69th year o TWEED-At Par's, France, February 13, Mary J., wife of the late William M. Tweed.

late William M. 1 Weed. VAII.—At North Salem, N. Y., on Thursday, February 12, Nancy H. Vad, in her 70th year, Puneral services at the Universalist Church, North Salem, N. Y., Sanday, February 15, at 2 p. m. "K" COMPANY, 7TH BEGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., ARMORT, NEW YORK, February 14, 1880.

Company Orders No. 4 Memory, New York. Perfury 14, 1980. J.
L. It becomes the using duty of the Commandent to announce the death of Corperal Lewis King, of this company, on Priday 18th cast.
H. The usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days.
By order of CAPTAIN LENTILHON.
J. E. SCHERMERHORN, Acting First Sergeaut.

Special Notices.

A list of the principal Executive. Judicial, Departmental and Diptomatic officers of the United States in THE TRIB-UNE ALMANAC for 1880. Solid by all newsdealers, or sent by mail or receipt of 28 cents.

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Aid for Kinnan Refugees.

The SOCIETY OF FRIST DS are deeply impressed by the reported destitute, frozen and starving condition of the COLORED REFUGEES now in camp or arriving in Kansas. Being informed by the Governor and others in Kansas that the reporte are no exaggerated, they have decided to open their Meeting house, No. 142 East 20th-st. Gramerev Park, from 5 to 5 of sleet, nrtill the 21st 1s., for the reception of CLOTHING and USEFULARTICLES of every kind that may be sent for the above purpose, and will be forwarded to Kansas for distribution to the sudering refugees by reliable agents.

agents.

Contributions of money will be received by
WILLIAM F. MOTT, 83 Irving place.

Religious Notices

A - Mrs. Nellie J. T. Brigham lectures for the Pirst Society of Spiritualists at 10:45 a, m. and 7:45 p. m. at Frenor Hall, 1,268 Broadway. Seats free. The Children's Lycoum meets at 2:30 p. m.

A.— Spiritualism.—Mrs. M. S. TOWNSEND WOOD, trance speaker, will lecture under auspices of the Second Society Spiritualisms, at Republican Hall, 55 West 33d-st. at 10:45 a. in and 7:45 p. m. All are invited.

Authon Memorial Church, 48th at, west of 6th ave,— The Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON will preach, at 11 2 m., on "The Social Science of Jessas," and at EVEN 30000, at 7:45, to Young Men on "Justice."

At Chickering Hull., 5th-ave., corner 18th-st., the Rev. SAMUEL COLCORD will preach at 3:30 Sunnar afternoon. Subject—"Reavenly Quidance." Singing by Miss Henrietta Beebe and the large chote, Mr. Bartlett director. All the seats are free. Everybody welcome.

Church of the Atonement, Madison-ave. and 28th-at-services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. in. Rector, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany, will officiate. On FRIDAY, February 20, at 7:30 p. in., "Wickliffe and the English Reformation," by the Rev. Chas. II. Hall, D. D.

Church of the Heavenly Rest,
Fifth-ave, above 45th-8t,
The REV. DR. HOWLAND, REGTOR.
Divine service il a.m. and 4 p. m.
Wednesday, 8 p. m., sermon by the Rev. Dr. GALLAU.
DET. Church of the Holy Spirit, 57th at., near Parkave,— The Rev. EDMUND GUILBERT, will officiate, S and 11 a. m. Evening 7:30, sermen by the Rev. ARTHUR BROOKS, Rector of Church of the Incarnation. Franch Unitarian Church, Harlem, 128thst., west of 4th ave.—The Rev. Mr. R. N. BELLOWS will preach this meeting, at 11 a.m., on "Frostable and Unprofitable Ser-vanta." A cordial welcome to all, Sunday-School, at 2:45 0, 19.

New Jerusalem Church ("Swedenborgian"), 35th-at, between Park and Lexington-aves, the Rev. 8, 8, 85PW-RED, Pastor.—Services at 11 a.m., February 16, Test, Matthew zviii., 32. "I forcave thee all that debt be-cause thou desiredst me." Soblect: "The Conditions of Divine Forgreenes." Sunday-school at 939 a.m. Society for Ethical Culture. Professor Fellx Asler will octure before this Society Sanday, 15th Inst., at Chickering Hair, cor. 5th ave. and 15th st. Doors opened 10:30 a. m., closed 11 a. m. All interested are welcome. Subject: Rights of Children

of Children.

St. Ann's Church, East 12th-st.—On the Sunday Evenines during Lent the "stabat Mater" will be suns in place of Vespers, at 7:30 o'clock. A seens of Discourass upon the Holy Eucharist will be given by the Very Rev. THOMASS, PRESSTON. A course of Lauren, Sermons will also be given on Wedoosta, evenlings, at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Restricted to books of the last three months: fully advertises.

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